A HE BASIS OF VANITY.

fact Which Proquestly Polama the here is an old story of Aaron Burr, t by Harman Blenneriusant, the of his victims, in a journal which kept during Burr's trial in Rich-L. On the day when the current of strongly against the prisoner. as silent and sunk in gloom. Deand death stored him in the face. her down to dinner with Blennermen but neither spoke during the Mon A servant brought in a note to

ing mays Biennischnisset, "perceivfries odor of musk, said: 'Ah, my ut the perium betrays you! On as Burr instantly became radiant. co ling, conferred that the letter par illed a poem written by some lady trillin. He then with delight sold their anecdotes of how he had desed the approach of his fair adherto by the fashionable scent of musk. A shrewd critic of men in those days d: "If it had not been for Burr's erry vanity, his ambition and intelctual force would have made him the truction of this country.

Ney, whose bravery no man could doubt, at the supreme moment of death when the guns were leveled at him, threw up his hand to protect his handsome face, crying out: "Aim low!"

Byron, with one of the most powerful intellects of his age, was vain as a By school-girl, and, when dying acced that has lame ankle should not

one if personal vanity appears to be

a ht defect in a strong nature, like spolerable water cack in a block of cores murble, what is it when h pleas the whole sucface of a common she character? It is the commones I traits in the people about us, am an what is it based? If we could be auswered fairly as to the causes o ranity in our neighbors, we should fine that one woman goes triumphan through the world because of a straigh nowic another because she wears number two shoe; this man feels him self superior to other bureau beings because his house is four feet bigge than any other in his village, and an other man looks down upon all of hi kind because he is a Thomson (withou

Each man has his vanity, that no unfrequently polyons his life and drain the strength out of his manhood. Nov we can not probe the fully of others hat we can probe our own. Epictetu used every morning to look at hi . withered features and shrivelles

seg in a mirror, to teach him humility for the day. A pleasanter task than this, and one quite as wholesome for each boy and girl, would be to hold up to view every day the beauty and excellence of which he or she is vain whether it he a sparkling eye or goo birth, and to calculate what is its actua value in a country containing sixty millions of men sad women, most of whom have eyes and descent quite at good as his own - louth's Companion

Liberties Enjoyed by Yurnish Women and Their Egyptian sisters. In many respects the harems of Constantinopie are allowed greater liberty than these of Egypt and Persia. The ladies of Stamboul are much addicte to walking, whereas those of Cairo ar neves seen in the streets on foot. At the Sweet Waters the hareins stray banks of the Kinght Khaneh stream with the fresh air blowing round them The Egyption dames, however, cut meyer stir except in their carriages, and can only view the world and their neighbors from the windows of a broughout. The Bezesten of Stambon is daily honored by great ladius who think no evil of riding in the public tram-curs between Galata and Perabut an Egyption harem who attempted to mix with the growd in such promiscuous fashion would be promptly banned. In other ways, however, especially since the days of Ismail Poshs, the barem of Cairo has opened its eyes considerably to what goes on beyond its proper ken. The wives and families of foreign residents and travelers put diwn the various high havens on their visiting lists, and the hi-w-ekly promonading on the Shoobra and Gefireh avenues give the veiled ones an opportunity of seeing in the lash the personages of whom they are expetually hearing stories and anecdores. Italso gives the men a chance of having this and that shiness pointed out to them as they which past in their near little carriages till each gets to know the other by sight at least telerably well. The opera and the afternoon corresponde are the chief excitements of Egyptian havem life. The Calro Opera House, built by the late Khedive in a style commensurate with the lavish disregard of expense which marked his reign, is fitted with a Jusen Boxes on the second tier, whose fronts are framed with a gausy screen enabling the occupants to watch the play and the house, and supposed to prevent the house from watching them. The sparkling of bright eyes and diamonds are nevertheless apt to attract discreet attention, and a powerful glass nearly ann" "ates the screen, so that the beautis in reality come not only to

MUSCLE IN COURTSHIP.

see, but to be seen, like their Western

sisters round them. A separate en-

\*rance leads up to the harem boxes,

and after the fall of the curtain the

sat to their carriages by a back way.

where it is whispered that many a

note and bonbonniere await them or

their passage. - Saturday Review.

Mrs. Panton Tells How Jack Gillyfish Wor Her Danguter Lis "He, bel" cackled old Mrs. Paxton as she took her snuff stick out of her mouth and leaned back in a chair. "He, by hel yeon didn't know our Liz was gdin' to marry Jack Gillyfish, did

Lordy, not" says Mrs. Jones. "1 heern as how your man 'lowed that' Jack was too meachin' an' hadn't grit suff to suit him nor Liz."

"He, he he!" reared Mrs. Payton. "That's whar the luff comes in. The ale man did think so, but he's sorter chanced his mind. Your see, Jack's been so blamed spoony and mushey 'round Liz, an' actin' so like a sick calf, par didn't like it. He said as how no feller with a bit o' grit or sand in 'im would make sich a derned fool o' hisself. An' he said as how he was gein' to put Jack to test an' lick 'im an' shame 'im right 'rore Liz an' make her sick of a feller that hadn't no grit

"So las' night, when Jack and Liz was apponin' round on the kitching door-steps, par he steps up an' rolls up his sleeves an' he sex, ser her

\*\*Lookee here, Jock, onless I'm mighty mustaken, year ain't the sort of chap I wants for a son-in-law, nor one Liz wants for a man. But I kinder like you, Jack, an Bil give a fairer show'n I would mor airy one else; so if you kin lick me ; a me holdin' one hand abind my back, your kin go on with your sparkin', but if you cayn't, all they find, without tasting themblamed if I don't trounce you good But in England a close watch has to be with one hand an' boot year off'n the ce into the bargain. Sha'n't I, Link

"Well, Liz she kinder snickered into her apern an' een:

for the woods, but seid o' that he sen to smell, and they would search for to Liz, sez her Shell I try him one, that kind only, Liz?' an' Liz she son sex sher Pitch

in, Jack, I'll hold ver hat,' "Well, par stood a-grinnin' when Jack gave a jump an' a yell an' I'm blamed if he didn't knock par a rod at the first tick, an' he hedn't hardly crawled 's his feet when Jack give 'im another crack that sout 'im flat inter a hig tub o' rainwater kerswash. Then ck grabbed him by the heals an jerked him to his feet an' clapped his aws 'till Liz an' me nearly died n-intfin', an' we jest come nigh splittin' our sides, when Jack tripped par up the neatest your ever see in your life, an' grabbed 'im by the heels an' drug 'im three times 'round the house, and then flung him over a ten-rall fence into a hog waller. Lordy! how Liz an' me

did laff! "Then Jack he comes an' sets down to sparkin' Liz as kam an' as cool as s cowcumber, an bymeby par he crawls out an' sneaks 'round back o' the house an' sticks his head 'round a conner an' sez, kind o' foeble-like, sez he

"You can hev her, Jack." "Blamed if it wa'n't null to make dog laff."-Tid-Bits.

---SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

-Schwalbe believes malarial foverto se due to a poison, and not to an organism. He claims that, by making minuals absorb repeated doses of suishide of carbon, or exy-sulphide of arbon dissolved in poppy-oil, he can nduce the alterations in the blood and organs which are present in patients

dead of malarial fever.

-A full description of the great Southern comet of this year has been published by Dr. J. M. Thorne, of the South American observatory of Condora-He says it was in effect all tail, being without n toleus or condensation of any sort. The tall was more than forty legres long, narrow, clearly-defined, and very graceful in appearance.-N. Y. Ledger.

-An industrial canvass of 150 Maine cities and towns by the Lewistown Gazette shows that thus far this year here have been erected 1,000 houses. 25 school houses, and a dozen churches. putting \$5,000,000 into new buillings of all kinds There are 50,000 persons engaged in producing over \$56,093,033 worth of goods, and already 145 new enterprises have been started.

-The suggestion that the Cainese make use of several plants as ginger which are not known as such by European botanists, has led to an investigation by Mr. Caurles Ford, of Hong Kong, who finds only one sort, which is the commonly cultivated species botanically know as Zingiber Minale. This plant, however, vario greatly in its quality with the soil apon which it is grown .- N. Y. Letger.

-A case of lock-jaw caused by a wound has been successfully treated by Dr. Mayer, in Germany, who adminisered fifteen-grain doses of chloral hydrate and branide of patassium alernately every hour for fourseen days. then he discontinued the chlora aydrate, but gave the bromide a month onger, at the end of which the care was complete, although the patient was left very weak -N. F. Ledger.

-Mr. Ernest Hart, of the Sunks Abstement Institute, fears that London will always suffer from fogs, because , s placed in a river valley, on a clay soil, and is bordered on the Essex side by aw-lying lands very imperfectly ed, and on the north side by th Harrow Weald. The fogs generated. the results of damp exhibitions, are greatly aggravate i by the parks, most of which require draining. But if the make is got rid of the fogs will be much less dense. - Buston Budget.

-Time for Mariners.-The plan of figualing accurate time from seasonsts was first adopted by Great Britain about thirty years ago. That country low has on its coasts fourteen time salls and five other time-signals, and ts colonies and dependencies have wenty-six time-balls; Germany has seven time-balls; France, four time-balls and two other time-signals; Sweden and Norway, Austria Hungary, Holland with Belgium, and the United States save five time-halls each: De mark ima was Spain and Portugal, one each; taly, none - Arkansa o Traveler.

-It is a gratifying sight to see the ron - I steel making capacity of the atire country fully employed. It is pleasing also to note the conservative endency among both producers and ionsumers. Receipts of foreign maerial are uncomfortably large for Amercan makers, and this condition of hings will be remedied just as rapidly as circumstances will permit. An enormous demand is pressing on producing expacity for rails, rail fastenings, loconotives, cars and equipments of every character. There is also a heavy de mand for electrical appliances among railway managers, and the erection of electrical plants in the West is being stimulated .- Railway Review.

TRUFFLE HUNTING.

How Dogs and Hogs Are Employed in Gathering the Delicions Tidbit. Italy is the home of the truffle-hunter and the truffle-dog. Most people have teen, if not tasted, a truffle. In shape it is more or less spherical, sometimes studded over with warty protuberances, sometimes smooth. Its size varies greatly. In England it is seldom greater than a large hen's egg or a moderate-sized apple, but on the contiarem don their habaraha and steal nent it is often found much larger. In color also it is variable. The commonest kind is the white, which has a coarse flavor and is but little esteemed. This is probably the sort with which the ancients were acquainted.

A red or purple variety is also found, but is rather rare. The black is the best known, and is generally considered to have the most delicate

The geographical distribution of the truffle is wide. It extends over most of Europe and parts of Asia, even so far as Japan and the East Indies. In Engand it is found in most of the southern and midland counties, and probably could be procured all over the kingdom, but the regular troffle-hunting is carried on only in Hampshire, Wiltshire and Keut. In some parts of Somersetchire another fungus of an entiredifferent species and only resembling the truffle in being subterraneous, is sold under the name of "Bath

Truffle. Since its growth is entirely subteraneous, without any shoots or other signs of its presence above ground, the hunters resort to a peculiar method to obtain it. Some animals, notable the dog and the pig, which possess a delicate sense of smell, have also a strong liking for the truffle, which is turned to

In England and some parts of France and Italy, dogs are emploped in the search, a small white woolly dog being scially trained for the purpose. The English dogs are infecior in skill to those used in Italy, where they are often trained so well that the hunter can send his animals out, even at night, without troubling to follow them, and yet be sure that they will bring back kept on the dogs, or they will devom the dainty as soon as it is unearthed.

An Italian writer, Vittadial, tells of some dogs in his possession which he had trained to such perfection, that if "Yes, you kin, par.' Jack he got he wanted a supply of any particular

As a rule the dogs bunt in couples. Sometimes the hunter is furnished with a stont ash stick, tipped at one extremity with from to the depth of about three inches. This is used for digging up the truffle.

In parts of France and Italy, instead of dogs, a pig is used. The kind known as the Perigord pig is thought to be the most expert. This animal also is susa-ptible of a certain amount of training. "As soon as the pig loss disinterred the truffle," says Figure, "it remains for a few moments motion-less like a pointer; but if it is kept waiting too long, its gluttony fre quently gets the better of its training." According to the same authority, a truffle pig, well taught, is worth about wo hundred francs. - Leasure Hour.

A LOST ACCOMPLISHMENT.

Dulys When Letters Were Worth Watching For and Worth Having. Cheap postage, postal cards and the elegraph have almost crowded letterwriting into a place among the lost erts. When it cost twenty-five cents so send a communication to a distant relative or friend it was a matter of some consequence to get one's money's shades of yellow. worth. Letters were days in prepara ion, and the writer was careful to omit so detail. This was especially true of family correspondence. Letters re seived in those days were worth watch ng for and worth having. They were leseristive of what the author had seen and heard, contained a message to each member of the family, and were laid sside for a second and third perusal The husland and father who goes way from home nowadays telegraph his safe acrival at his destination in te words, sends a postal card to the same effect, or at most writes a letter of fozen lines, knowing that if any thing of importance happens two cents wil carry the news or an hour will suffic for a telegram. The days of long letters are over. A single shee of note paper is enough to contain the average business, friendly or famil communication. Years ago the corres pendence of bright and able men was worth publishing for the description and opinions it contained. Volumeso letters have been printed, and excellen reading they made. But the corres pondence of prominent and busy mer of to-day, even to their wives and fam ilies, would be largely taken up with dates and signatures. That is the ten dency of the times. Reduced posts rates might increase the number of let ters written, but it would not male

than a suggestion .- Utien Press. CLIMBING A MOUNTAIN.

change is only one of the suggestion-

it may be years before it gets further

Discomforts Experienced by Tourists Hound The effects of the rarity of the atmosdere were felt as soon as the start was made, and it was impossible to proceed more than a few yards without stopping to take breath. The ascent was made n zig-zags, and naturally a rest was taken at the end of each direct line. At the start, to climb for eight minutes and rest five was considered making very good time. It was not long before a rest of eight minutes was required for every four of climbing, and after half the ascent was made we rested more frequently and without thrust our staces into the snow and eaned our heads upon them. Drowsiness overtook us, and progress became mechanical. We moved only as spurred on by our ever-watchful guides. If left to ourselves we would have fallen asleep. Our hearts beat with fearful rapidity and the breath became shorter and shorter. Ringing sensations in the head like those produced by large doses of quinine were experienced. The most acute pains shot through the skull. Conversation was suspended, except among the guides, and their roices fell on our cars as if coming from a great distance. It was imposthis to tell what progress was being made, for the top and bottom seemed equidistant all the way up. We barely escaped the most severe experience likely to occur to those who reach that | gestion. high elevation: bleeding at the nose, mouth and ears. It would have been the signal that we had gone too far, that heart and lungs refused to submit further, and we should have placed ourselves in the hands of our guides to be carried back to Tlamacas.

Our physical endurance was stretched almost to its limit by the time the head gulde shouted, "Here we are! Smell the sulphur!" The whiff of sulphurous smoke which greeted our nostrils, telling that our task was nearly completed and rest was at hand, acted like a power ful stimulant. We awoke for a dual effort, pressed on, and rested not until we stood breathless upon the summis of Popocatepetl.-Arthur Howard Nott, in American Magazine.

Beware of Old Corks.

"It is strange," said a physician the other day, "that in spite of the great interest taken nowadays in the purity of food and drink, no one has called attention to an abuse that is as dan gerous as it is dirty. I refer to the second-hand cork business. Every intelligent person, every paper and the board of health should protest against it. Their use should be probibited under all circumstances. Corks once used are not fit to cut-down, bleached or pressed and used a second time They may be ever so well cleaned, the fermenting vegetations that get into the cracks and internal fissures, com municate decay, disease and death to liquids they are used to preserve. Corks that lie around for weeks among the filth and dirt of bar-rooms can not be purified. There are several firms in this city that do an extensive business among bottlers of light wines weiss-beer brewers, sauce and patent medicine manufacturers in these second-hand corks, and the business should be suppressed."-N. Y. Mai and Express.

AN EXTINCT BIRD.

How the Ones Numerous Great Aut Family Was Externa nated. Sixty or seventy years ago the birds cere exceedingly common along the porthern coast, coming as far south as Vahant But warfare was commenced spon them, and, though it hardly cems possible, their extermination is loubtless complete; the last living bird having been killed in 1844, on a group of islands called Funglasker, off the outhwest coast of Iceland.

In the last century, these birds, which were large, handsome and strikng in appearance, were common at he Farre Islands; and, as they were ound to be good eating, they were laughtered by the boat-load, not only or Immediate use, but to be dried and preserved. They were finally driven a desolate rock that was considered naccessible; but one calm day a Targese vessel succeeded in making a binding, and the crew destroyed nearly the entire rookery. A few birds escaped to sea and returned after the departure of the men, and for a time were safe. Then, as if usture herself were

The few remaining great auks now script.

ew angiano states beld 17 per cent. of the whole, the Middle States 57 per cent., the Western States 18 per cent., and the Southern States 3 per cent,

-A man, apparently in perfect health, was attacked with a sudden disposition to destroy. He took up a stick, and, without discrimination, broke everything that presented itself before After a short time he calmed lown and appeared to be restored to hinself. He knew nothing of what he had done, and became much irritated when shown the remnants of the shatwered articles. He was again selzed ith the same frenzy and committed a

murder.-Chicago News. -A collection of the bright-plumaged birds found on Grand Isle, Louisiana, has been made by a young lady of that place. The theory is that these hirds have been blown out into the Gulf luring gales and driven upon the Vousiana shore. A box containing four-zea specimens, which were trapped and prepared for mounting by this young lady, revealed, when opened, a most gorgeous spectacle, the colors ranging rom the brightest scarree-a scarlet seside which that of the cardinal or ced bird seems quite dull-down to the palest of pinks and blues. Some of ns were of the loveliest

Value of White Topaz.

The white topas found near Pike's Peak is almost equal in value to the diamond. Not many people know this; but I found a topaz on the banks of the Platte river last summer and sent it to a lapidary in New York to have it cut. It weighed 828 carats, and the lapidary sent back word that he would give me \$500 for it. I refused the offer, and investigation disclosed the fact that if I had sold the stone it would have found its way into some of the large jewelry stores of the metropolis, where, cut into innumerable amill stopes, it would have been offered for sale as genuine diamonds. Clear white topaz is worth \$9 a carut. A three or four carat, wellout stone will cost you \$30 or \$40. The white topas has the brilliancy and hardness of the diamond, and differfrom it only in being somewhat trans parent. Its angle of refraction differ only slightly from that of the diamond It is care, too .- G. F. Hobert, in 84 Lunia G obc-Democrat.

CHINESE AILMENTS.

Ovensprin the Most Prevalent in the Long Lut of Diseases, Medical work in the capital of China foes not differ very much from the ordinary run of practice in any large city of the United States. Owing to the them longer or more readable. The healthfulness of the climate the natives, as a rule, enjoy very good health. instigated by the treasury surplus, and By far the most frequent cases that come to the dispensary are those rebiting to the digistive tract. One who has ever seen the Chinese eat will not wonder at this. A bowl of food is slaced under the chin and the contents ecoped into the mouth with most astonishing rapidity. The process is reseated until bowlful after bowlful has disappeared, the only limit as to quantity seemingly being the amount which

can be got hold of. The poorer classes dapend chiefly or rice for food, getting the necessary nitrogenous elements not from meat, but from a cord made from beans. On his simple diet it is astonishing what an amount of work a coolle will do. Hence, both rapidity of eating and

the quantity consumed tend to produce all the forms of distress after meals, that are classed under the head of dyspepsia. In fact, the Chinaman whose "heart's mouth" has never pained is seldom to be met with. This "heart's mouth" is a favorite locality with the Colneso as a seat of disease. The native doctors know nothing of the dissection of the human body, and

their notion of its construction and operations is based chiefly on the imagination. To the Chinese anatomist everything below the skin is a "terra Incognita." The brain he puts in the stomach, the seat of courage is in the liver, the bladder communicates directly with the mouth by a tube into which all liquids awallowed find their their way, while a hole in the heart has some mysterious relations, with the stomach, and to this orifice is ascribed much of the pain consequent on indi-

In this connection I must not fall to speak of "worms." This is not an attractive subject to the general reader, but an important one to study up for any one expecting to practice medicine in China. The native, be he rich or poter, young or old, who does not harbor specimens of the twais or bumbricoldes would, if the facts were known, be a living curiosity to his astonished countrymen. There is also a great deal of dysentery in summer, mainly due to tating nuripe fruit.

The other day a neighbor came in and got some medicine for his wife, who had had this trouble for several days I told him not to allow his better half to eat any fruit, and he promised to pay attention to this-to him-unnecessary restriction. After a day or so the man came in again, and complained that the patient was not any better. He said she had been very careful of her diet, and had eaten nothing but watermelon. - Medical Missionary Record.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS. -Let honor be to us as strong an

obligation as necessity is to others .--Nature is frank and will allow no man to shuse himself without giving him a hint of it. -A feud is about the most unprofitable thing any community ever indulged in .- Jackson wille Times-Union. -The biggest sponges in the world

are found occupying thrones and freelunch tables. - Texas Siftings. -Science weeps over the bug that is never hatched as the lover mourns over the letter that never came. - N. O. Pic-

-"I have learned to seek my happiness by limiting my desires, rather than in attempting to estisfy them."-John

-No, my son, a mouse does not grow into a rat any more than a dude ever ecomes a man. Quite a different race n either case. - Boston Transcript. -What is the difference between a fool and a wise man? The fool is Ignorant and don't know it; the wise man is gnorant and does know it.

-The price of monkeys to go with organ-grinders is higher than for years before. The attempt to work in dudes was a failure. They didn't know enough. -Detroit Free Press. -The man who borrows \$5 from you

and neglects to return it is often thought to have a poor memory, when, in fact, the man is poor and not the memory .-Yonkers Statesman. ference between well as perlits. by the way they quarrelat makes a we

the former always grow more, and wate | eleven ; type in teak-boxes. atter less, perlite. - "What makes a woman laugh?" asks an exchange. We don't know, unless it is that her next door neighbor has said something mean about the people

across the street. - The Earth. -This world, my son, 13 not without no necessity of your being utterly dis-

red as fire an' I thought he'd light out variety, he had only to give them one rock called Eldey, where, for fourteen advertises an phinowa tailor, and, by

state that the rage doesn't come in until you find the novelty wearing off in spots after exactly one week's ser-

vice. - Washington Critic. -Somebody says that an African belle dresses her hair only once in four months. As it is probably all her own, of course she can do as she likes with it, but it is different with the belles of the more civilized nations. - Lowell Oit-

Some curious results preduced by exploding marked blocks of gun-cotton on flat plates of wrought iron have been described by Mr. C. E. Monroe. The gun-cotton blocks were placed with the lettered side down, and the letters stamped in relief appeared in relief on the iron after explosion, while, on the other hand, the letters depressed in the gun-cotton were also depressed on the iron plate .- Arkansaw Traveler.

-When you would wish to make a man feel really happy, my son, praise him for some quality which he does not possess. We have seen the face of a strictly moral man glow with unaccustomed pride upon being accused of a wickedness which he never so much as dreamed of, and we have known a bad man made happy, just before election, by being spoken of as the epitome of all the human virtues. If you would make friends, compliment persons for what they are not not for what

-A natural curiosity exists in Fayette County, Ind., known as Shaky Hill. It comprises about twelve acres, and is occasionally subject to tremulous movements affecting several acres of land. This phenomena is said to have been noticed for fifty-seven years. -A man has been selling patent churns to the Maine farmers, taking in payment notes payable on demand and made "not transferable," and pledging himself not to demand payment within a certain long period. Then he changed the not to note, and sold the notes, and the farmers were called upon to pay up.

-George D. Ash, living near Hagerstown, Md., is engaged in quarrying stone on his farm, using dynamite for the purpose. A steer belonging to Mr. Ash strayed into the quarry, and, finding the dynamite cartridge, ate it. The dynamite proved unwholesome diet, exploding and bursting the ani-

-Rev. Adirondnek Murray says of the lying capacity of the French Cana-"There is a childish enthusiasm about it that captivates you. He smiles as he lies. He lays his hand on his heart; he lifts his eyes upward; he embellishes his little lie with saintly allu sions; he lies as if he believed his own

-The Orlando (bla.) Record has a cat. It is a black cat; it is also a gentleman cat. His name is Satan, and he acts that way. Last night he fell into the ink barrel; the pressman made some appropriate remarks in which his Saturic majesty's name occurred frequently. Then he (the cat) walked all over the poem editor's desk and finally went to sleep in the waste-basket. 'Requies out in page."

-The Savannah News perpetrates the following: A lady at Indian spring has a hen that is quite a curlosity. It has a coat of hair in place of feathers. Although it is only a chicken, still it is a wonderful freak of nature. It came from a flock of ordinary chickens, and the cause of its singular coat is a mystery. It lavs, sits and hatches like other chickens, and some of its offspring is like the parent, but she has not yet succeeded in bringing them to maturity.

-From France comes the announcerent of a newly-invented rotary printag machine, which is said to print, superpose and fold publications from two rolls of paper, if so desired. Suitable devices are provided-there are four cutting and folding cylinders two of which cut and fold the sheets from one roll, while the other two operate upon the remaining one. Each of the two pairs of cylinders are, however, capable independently of cutting and folding the sheets - Public Opinion.

-The Roman Catholic authorities of Boston are planning to establish one great common cemetery for all the cities in adjacent parts of the btate, to which the railroads are expected torun special funeral trains daily, the cars going directly into the grounds and all expense of carriages being done away with, the undertaker carrying the body to the station, the city and the railroad landing it at the grave. The Boston & Lowell railroad is said to be ready to run funeral trains at reduced rates if such a cemetery is established. In Mexico they have special funeral cars over

the horse-car routes to the cemeteries -The history of the toothpick in this country has a few curious and interesting features. Not many years ago a man in South America, whose wife was in the United States, whittled out a few wooden toothpicks and sent them to her. Ir some way not now known the proprietor of a hotel obtained some of them and, learning who made them, he applied for a supply. This led to a large sale of the whittled picks and finally to the establishment of an agency for their sale in this country. The toothpick manemigrated North and invented machinery by which he turned out the first year sixteen million two hundred and fifty thousand picks, which has since in-creased to above that number per

month. -The gathering of hundreds of B-martine in and around the public squares every day at Martinaville, Henry County, Va., has excited no little curicelty lately. An examination has displosed the fact that they were making 1-liberate and apparently systematic war upon the English sparrows, the victory invariably remaining with the martins. They have now, it is said, literally whipped the sparrows out of

-The subject of spiders is an extremely interesting one, and may be followed with much profit in the way of amusing information. One of the curious points is the difference in the sexes. Van Hasselt has made the amusing calculation that if the same difference an size existed between man and soman as we find in the exes of spiders a man six feet high and weighing 150 pounds could not find a partner less than seventy-five feet in height or weighing loss

than two hundred thousand pounds -Mr. Eric Bruce, who has worked cut the idea of signaling at night by a captive balloon lighted inside by electric incandescent lamps, has just completed one for the Belgian government. Mr. Bruce's latest ballon is fifteen feet In diameter and 2,000 cubic feet is capacity. It is made of varnished eambric, and is translucent. Six Edi son and Swan lamps of eight to ten -I consider that you kan tells he dif- candle-power are mounted inside, and parrent is supplied by an E. P. S accumulator of twenty-five cells of the

-When the Emperor Charles V. of Spain retired to the monastery of St. Yuste he took with him Torrisno, his clock-maker, in order to while away the time by occastructing the movements of clocks. So wonderful were some of ti s pieces of work which they made us trials and tribulations, but there is that the monks could not believe any in league against them, the round of beartened so long as you have only rears later was engulied by served an others' misfortunes to feel and others' to them by the ex-Emperor. It was rine eruption. to them by the ex-Emperor. It was ordered by Charles that when he should die all of these clocks should cease his orders were obeyed.

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